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The alumina factory contains a room 450 meters long, the roof of which is supported by reinforced-concrete piers. One shop is almost finished, and large cranes are being installed. In another, the earthwork is complete and foundations are being laid. About 100 furnaces will be housed in these shops, where alumina will be separated from pure aluminum.

Thus far eight four-story blocks of apartments have been completed. Three more and a near hall for about 3,000 persons are under construction. Each block contains 18 three-room apartments with baths, central heating, and electric ranges.

At the end of 1951 the alumina and aluminum factory will be in operation. By then a railroad yard, a steam power plant, a building for deriving gas from lignite, two warehouses, a repair shop, several transformer stations, and an administration building will have been built in addition to the projects now under construction. Roads and 32 kilometers of railroad track will be in service.

YUGOSLAVIA PRODUCING OWN ALUMINUM -- Politika, No 13337, 8 Sep 49

The aluminum factory at Lozovac near Sibenik, then the only one in Yugoslavia, was completely demolished by the Italians during the occupation and had to be rebuilt from the ground up. By 1946 it was in operation again, but at very small capacity, and it was necessary to import aluminum from abroad. By now, the Yugoslav aluminum industry produces more processed metal than the country imported before the war. Meanwhile, the large aluminum industry combine in Strnise is being built.

The factory at Lozovac has now begun the mass production of high-grade aluminum for the Yugoslav motor, aircraft, and automobile industries. It also makes high-grade sheet aluminum, alloys, and metal for tin cans. Until a year ago these items had to be imported.

Now much of the aluminum produced in the factory at Lozovac is rolled in the rolling mill at Slovenska Bistrica in Slovenia.

The Five-Year Plan calls for the construction of two large aluminum combines, one in Strnise and one in Mostar. The former will be finished by 1951, the latter during the second Five-Year Plan. During the first Five-Year Plan, a large aluminum-rolling mill will be erected. Most of the aluminum produced by the factory in Strnise will be processed there.

Geologists and construction specialists are now inspecting the terrain around Mostar in preparation for the construction of the second large aluminum combine. The Jablanica hydroelectric power plant will supply it with power. Bauxite ore will come from the sterile karst of Hercegovina, which is rich in this mineral.

COPPER-ROLLING MILL IS MAJOR PROJECT -- Politika, No 13332, 2 Sep 49

The copper-rolling mill under construction near Nis, a major project of the Five-Year Plan, is progressing well. Although the plans were late in arriving and work began behind schedule, this year's construction plan is expected to be finished on time. The 1949 plan calls for the construction of the main building, which covers an area of about 5,000 square meters.

INFUSORIAL EARTH NOW MINED IN YUGOSLAVIA -- Politika, No 13339, 10 Sep 49

Deposits of infusorial (diatomaceous) earth have been discovered in several places in Yugoslavia. Before the war this raw material was imported from abroad. Just before the war, primitive and inefficient exploitation of the Yugoslav deposits near Barosevac in Kolubara Gora was begun.

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A few months ago an enterprise was formed for the exploitation of this earth. At present prospecting is taking place in the villages of Barosevac and Mali Crijeni. Except for these, the largest deposits are in Macedonia.

Infusorial earth is an important raw material for the production of aniline and ordinary dyes, water glass, paper, varnish, gutta percha, rubber, porcelain, light tile, insulation material, and drainage systems in foundries. It is used in cleaning metal and in filtering oily liquids.

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